

CBCS SCHEME

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18CV32

Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Aug./Sept.2020 Strength of Materials

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

- 1 a. Sketch a typical stress-strain curve for a ductile material and explain briefly the salient features of the curve. (05 Marks)
- b. Derive an expression for the deformation of a rectangular tapering bar of uniform thickness. (05 Marks)
- c. Determine the value of P that will not exceed a maximum deformation of 2mm or a stress of 120 MPa in steel, 80 MPa in Aluminium and 115 MPa in bronze (Fig.Q1(c)). Given the following data:
- $A_b = 600 \text{ mm}^2, E_b = 0.84 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- $A_a = 800 \text{ mm}^2, E_a = 0.7 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- $A_s = 400 \text{ mm}^2, E_s = 2.1 \times 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$

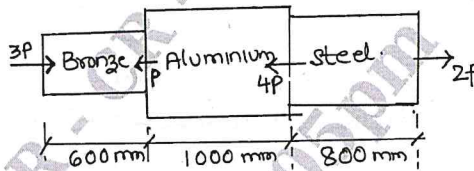


Fig.Q1(c)

(10 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Derive the relationship between Young's modulus and bulk modulus. (05 Marks)
- b. A load of 270 kN is acting on a RCC column of size 200mm × 200mm. The column is reinforced with 10 bars of 12mm diameter each. Determine the stress in steel and concrete. (05 Marks)
- $E_s = 16.5 E_c$.
- c. A bar of brass 25mm diameter is enclosed in a steel tube of 50mm external diameter and 25mm internal diameter. The bar and tube are both initially 1m long and rigidly fastened at both the ends. Find the stresses in the two materials when the temperature rises from 10°C to 90°C.

If the composite bar is then subjected to an axial tensile load of 60 kN, find the resulting stresses given that : $E_s = 200 \times 10^3 \text{ MPa}, E_b = 100 \times 10^3 \text{ MPa}, \alpha_s = 11.6 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}, \alpha_b = 18.7 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$. (10 Marks)

Module-2

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- 3 a. Explain the maximum shear stress theory. (05 Marks)
- b. Explain the procedure for determining stresses in a general two dimensional stress system using Mohr's circle. (05 Marks)
- c. At a point in a strained material, the state of stresses is as shown in Fig.Q3(c), Determine the principal stresses, maximum shear stress and sketch the orientation of the principal planes.

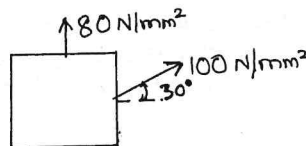


Fig.Q3(c)

(10 Marks)

Important Note : 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.
2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and/or equations written eg, 42+8 = 50, will be treated as malpractice.

OR

- 4 a. In a thin cylinder, show that the hoop stress is twice the longitudinal stress. (08 Marks)
 b. The maximum stress permitted in a thick cylinder of internal diameter 100mm and external diameter 150mm is 16 N/mm^2 . If the internal pressure is 12 N/mm^2 , what external pressure can be applied? Plot curves showing the variation of Hoop stress and radial stress through the material. (12 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. Define the terms:
 (i) Bending Moment (ii) Point of Inflexion. (04 Marks)
 b. Draw SFD and BMD for the cantilever beam shown in Fig.Q5(b).

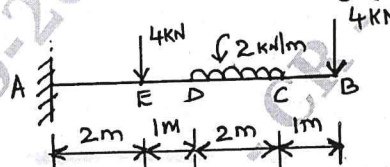


Fig.Q5(b)

(06 Marks)

- c. Draw SFD and BMD for a simply supported beam carrying two point loads of 12 kN at $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ span from either supports in addition to a UDL of 10 kN/m throughout span of beam is 6m. (10 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. Establish the relationship between shear force, bending moment and load intensity. (06 Marks)
 b. Draw SFD and BMD for the beam shown in Fig.Q6(b). Locate maximum shear force maximum bending moment and point of contraflexure.

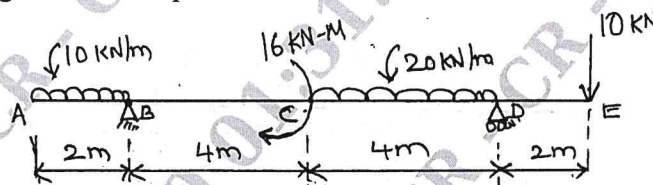


Fig.Q6(b)

(14 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. Derive the simple bending equation in the form $\frac{M}{I} = \frac{f}{y} = \frac{E}{R}$ with usual notations. (08 Marks)
 b. A beam of I section consists of 180mm \times 15mm flanges and a web of 280mm \times 15mm. It is subjected to a bending moment of 120 kN-m and a shear force of 60 kN. Sketch the bending stress distribution and shear stress distribution along the depth of the section. (12 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. Derive the torsion equation for a circular shaft subjected to pure torsion. (10 Marks)
 b. A solid shaft of 60mm diameter is to be replaced by a hollow shaft of same length. The outer diameter of hollow shaft is same as that of solid shaft. If the angle of twist per unit torsional moment is the same in both cases, determine the inner diameter of hollow shaft. Take the modulus of rigidity of hollow shaft to be three times that of solid shaft. (10 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. Derive an expression for the slope and deflection of a simply supported beam carrying a central concentrated load. (08 Marks)
- b. A simply supported beam of constant cross section is 10m long. It is loaded with two point loads of 100 kN and 80 kN at points 2m and 6m from the left end respectively. Calculate the deflection under each load the maximum deflection. Take $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$ and $I = 18 \times 10^8 \text{ mm}^4$. (12 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. Distinguish between long and short columns. (04 Marks)
- b. What are the limitations of Euler's column theory? (04 Marks)
- c. A hollow cast iron column whose outside diameter is 200mm has a thickness of 20mm. It is 4.5m long and fixed at both ends. Calculate (i) Slenderness ratio (ii) Ratio of Euler's and Rankine's critical loads. Take $E = 100 \text{ GPa}$, $\alpha = \frac{1}{1600}$ and $\sigma_c = 550 \text{ N/mm}^2$. (12 Marks)
